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Study of international migration through population census

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office of Poland

Summary

This paper presents an overview of the experience of the Central Statistical Office of Poland in conducting a survey of international migration as part of the National Population and Housing Census 2011. Poland has taken a new approach to compiling the census through a maximal use of administrative data in connection with the sample survey. The use of administrative data sources had a notable impact on the migration survey, namely on the data processing and availability and the formulation of questions. The paper explains the methodology applied in migration statistics as part of the National Census 2011, and explores the advantages and shortcomings of the new approach. The paper presents also selected results of the National Census 2011 with regard to international migration.

The paper is presented for discussion to the Conference of European Statisticians seminar on migration statistics.

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I. Introduction

1. International migration has influenced the socio-economic situation of Poland for decades. At the same time, the scale, dynamics and structure of mobility of Polish residents, and the volume of temporary migration have changed in society. The population and housing censuses provide a good opportunity to collect information on international migration, in particular on migration stocks.

2. The latest population census was carried out in 2011 in Poland, i.e. nine years after the previous census. The census enabled determining the number and structure of the population, but also to gain information on post-accession migration, its directions and determinants. A number of questions related to migration were included in the 2011 census in Poland in response to the needs and expectations of both national and international data users. As a consequence, the survey now provides a detailed demographic and socio-economic characterisation of migrants and serves as a rich source of information for social programming and strategies at national, regional and local levels.

II. Methodology of the population and housing census – selected aspects

3. A new organisational and methodological approach, which was applied for the first time in the National Population and Housing Census 2011 (NSP 2011), determined the scope of topics to be covered in the census and the methods to be applied.

4. Poland was among the countries who decided to abandon the traditional census method and to apply a mixed method instead. This entailed, on the one hand, using to the highest possible extent available administrative registers and information systems as a data source and, on the other hand, maintaining the possibility to obtain data on some subjects through a large sample survey.

5. The census was the first all-national survey carried out solely with the use of electronic forms. Apart from the interviews carried out by census enumerators with hand-held devices (the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing method), two additional data collection channels were applied in the census, i.e. telephone interviews (the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing method) and Internet self-enumeration (Computer Assisted Internet Interviewing).

6. The solutions applied were aimed primarily at reducing the costs of the census and respondent burden, simultaneously ensuring high quality of census results.

7. The census was carried out as a full-scope survey covering the entire population of Poland and involving verification of data obtained from registers and information systems, such as Internet self-enumeration of respondents. It should be emphasised that the scope of topics of the census survey was very narrow covering basic demographic characteristics and the place of residence. This became possible due to the availability of data from administrative registers.

8. The objective of NSP 2011 was to collect a broad range of data characterising the Polish society. For this reason, a sample survey was also carried out on a large sample accounting for approximately 20 per cent of dwellings in the country. Within the sample survey, the broad range of information was obtained through the so-called long form with more than 100 questions divided into 10 thematic areas.

9. The sample survey was carried out only in households. In addition, supplementary surveys were carried out with a narrow information range, covering persons staying in collective accommodation establishments, and homeless persons.

10. Information obtained from the full-scope survey (i.e. using administrative registers) and from the sample survey were integrated and included in one database. The results of the sample survey were generalised to the entire population. The structure of the population by sex and age, identified through the full-scope survey, was employed to establish the reference population.

III. The methodology of the international migration survey

11. In the census, major emphasis was put on meeting the obligations arising from the legal regulations of the European Union (EU)[1], other international recommendations[2] and national legislation specifying the scope of information and the census form. National requirements were also taken into consideration, including in particular the ones stipulated in the national strategies and regional development programmes.

12. It was also crucial to obtain in 2011 census information on the issues covered by the census in 2002, as continuity is essential for comparative analyses.

13. Having in mind the considerable increase in the number of departures abroad for temporary stay as of 2004, i.e. after Poland's accession to the European Union, there was a considerable demand for studying this aspect of migration. For this and other reasons, international migration was analysed to a much greater extent than in 2002. The module on this area, included in the sample survey, covered a number of supplementary issues apart from the so-called core topics. Examples of such topics include immigration and emigration for temporary stay and causes of migration. Migration for temporary stay is quite rarely surveyed within population censuses and information on the causes of migration play a key role in understanding migration. In the current Polish census, the causes of migration were analysed separately for each form of mobility, i.e. emigration, immigration and returns from abroad. Tackling this issue in NSP 2011 also complied with the requirements specified in the strategic document concerning Poland's migration policy.

14. Questions regarding the country of birth, the country of citizenship, and about whether a person has ever stayed abroad were among core topics of the Polish census. The sample survey also contained questions about the year of arrival to the municipality of the actual residence and the previous place of residence, which made it possible to specify the place of residence of a person one year before the census.

15. In the census, the country of birth was defined as a country in the area of which the birth of the person took place. Regarding the country of citizenship, normally only one citizenship is entered in registers. However, the survey enabled reporting three citizenships.

16. As part of the non-obligatory issues, included in the recommendations as non-core topics, it was examined whether a given person is a Polish citizen starting from his/her birth, and also information on the country of birth of his/her parents was collected.

17. The survey question regarding whether a person has ever stayed abroad made it possible, among other things, to identify persons who returned to Poland after staying at

[1] Regulation (CE) No. 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses (EU Official Journal L. of 13.08.2008 No. 218).

[2] Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, United Nations, Geneva, 2006.

least for a year abroad. There was high demand for the information on returns. Such persons had to answer several additional questions. The questions consisted of elements such as the country of stay, the number of years of staying abroad, the year of return, the profession practised before the departure from Poland (if any), whether the person worked abroad, and if yes, whether the work corresponded to the person's qualifications. The survey made it possible to determine the scale of returns, analyse the situation of emigrants in the foreign labour market, and assess the Polish labour market after returning from abroad.

18. As already mentioned, due to the high demand for information on emigration and immigration for temporary stay, the census also attempted to investigate this type of migration, including both short-term migration (for the period from 3 to 12 months) and long-term migration (for 12 months or more).

> *"The term "immigration for temporary stay" in the Polish statistics applies to cases when a person arrived from abroad but did not obtain the right to permanent residence in Poland, i.e. the permission to register for permanent stay; in such cases it is assumed that the stay is temporary. It should be emphasised that according to the definition used in Poland so far, Poland's population covers only persons registered in Poland for permanent stay. Due to the above, until an immigrant registers for permanent stay in Poland, he/she is not included in the country's population. Nevertheless, these persons stay in Poland's territory and there is a need to acquire knowledge on the number, and demographic and social characteristics of this group of the population. In parallel, "emigration for temporary stay" is used when a person stays abroad but is simultaneously registered for permanent stay in Poland; therefore, it can be inferred that the stay is of a temporary nature (from the moment of deregistering from permanent stay in Poland due to a departure abroad with an intention of staying there permanently the person is no longer included in Poland's population. The knowledge of migration stocks resulting from temporary migrations is necessary to determine the number of residing population, and this definition is based on the criterion of staying or intending to stay in the country for at least 12 months."*

19. Surveying emigration was the most difficult aspect in NSP 2011. The complexity of this survey was mainly due to attempts to ensure data completeness. It should be highlighted that information on emigrants staying abroad temporarily was collected from household members, who had remained in the country or from other persons able to provide such information. In some cases, this information was provided by persons renting an emigrant's dwelling or by his or her neighbours – especially when there was nobody in that dwelling (e.g. all its inhabitants were abroad). As a consequence, different scopes of information were collected for different emigrant groups.

20. Most information was collected on emigrants, whom selected dwelling inhabitants had considered members of their households, providing answers to all the questions in the census form concerning those persons.

21. On the other hand, regarding those who had been reported not to be residing in a given dwelling – residing abroad – only information on their sex, age, place of residence before leaving, country of residence and the duration of their absence (up to one year, a

year or longer than one year) was collected. In addition, information on their marital and legal status, country of birth and citizenship was obtained from registers.[3]

22. The least information was collected on emigrants registered for temporary stay or permanent residence in the dwellings locked at the time of the census, and regarding which an enumerator acquired information that all their residents were abroad. Concerning those persons, information on neither the country of stay or on the period of absence was collected. They were, however, considered emigrants.

23. Due to the importance of information on the country of stay, for almost 1/3 of emigrants lacking this information, imputation was employed. Data on the structure of the countries of stay of those persons for which such information was collected, was used for this purpose. When imputing data on countries, the regional diversification of the structures obtained was taken into consideration.

24. It should also be highlighted that registered temporary emigrations (a temporary departure registered in a commune (gmina)) comprised only a small percentage of all emigrations, information on which was collected during the census. A similar ratio was observed in 2002. The value of this ratio indicates that administrative registers cannot be treated as a direct source of emigration data. However, at the same time, analysing data from such registers makes it possible to track the trends and directions of emigrations. Also the yield from the survey implemented as a self-enumeration census was rather low. Therefore, data on the number and structure of emigrants was compiled mainly on the basis of the generalised results of a representative survey.

25. The sample survey form also included numerous questions about immigrants temporarily staying in Poland. These questions concerned the period of stay, the year of arrival to Poland (for long-term immigrants), the country of previous residence, the reasons for coming to Poland, the command of the Polish language, the number of citizenships held, the plans for leaving Poland and – if such persons had previously worked in Poland – the correspondence of work performed to their education. Moreover, immigrants answered questions addressed to all survey participants, i.e. concerning their marital status, education level, main activity status, source of income, etc.

26. Data on immigrants temporarily staying in Poland was collected through joining data on immigrants staying in collective accommodation places from the supplementary (full-scale) survey of persons staying in such places and generalised data from a sample survey conducted in households. Only basic data was collected on immigrants staying in collective accommodation places – these persons did not answer questions included in the long-form census, thus no information on their marital status (if no such information was present in administrative sources), education, reasons for coming to Poland, command of the Polish language, main activity status, etc. was collected. This resulted in substantial data shortages on the general characteristics of immigrants.

27. Concerning the fact that information on the country of previous residence is a very important element of the migrants characteristics, the lack of data on that (especially regarding persons staying in collective accommodation places) — was reduced through imputation, using the known structures among immigrants with known countries of origin, and taking into account the diversification of these structures, which was observed in particular regions (voivodships).

[3] Methodological guidelines for the census enumerators made it possible to select such an abridged census method for persons not residing at the given address and not intending to return to this domicile, or in the case of dwelling residents not being able to answer census-form questions about the person in question.

28. The annex presents selected migration data compiled on the basis of the results of a sample survey, following a generalisation using the reference population from the full-scale survey. Precision indicators are an important part of these statistics. They make it possible for the users of result tables to appropriately evaluate the data. It was assumed that the precision indices presented will be defined as relative standard errors expressed in percentage terms.[4] The results of the sample survey, disseminated with a 0.95 confidence level – with the precision indicator exceeding 10 per cent – should be interpreted with caution, and those above 20 per cent should be disseminated only in an aggregated form

IV. Advantages and disadvantages of a mixed-mode approach

29. The magnitude of data sources used in NSP 2011 provided many data collection opportunities, but, at the same time, caused challenges that had to be solved in order to combine data from different sources in an appropriate way.

30. The sample survey allowed for gathering a wide range of information connected with migration, along with an extensive list of migrants' characteristics. Furthermore, it led to reduced costs when compared to a traditional census.

31. Administrative sources made it possible to supplement some of the missing data, which had not been collected by means of interviewing, and the accuracy of which did not raise any doubts – e.g. age, sex, the country of birth, and the country of citizenship. Thanks to the personal identification number (PESEL), acting as the basic identifier in the census sampling frame and also in particular registers, it was possible to obtain the missing information, e.g. on the country of birth, for persons who had not been present at the time of census taking. It should further be stressed that in case some information was missing in one register, it was searched for in other registers, usually until found.

32. In 2011, as a result of the aforementioned activities, the scale of missing information on the country of origin or citizenship was insignificant (accounting for 0.04 per cent and 0.02 per cent, respectively). This was a much better result than in the previous (2002) census conducted using a traditional method. Data shortages in respect of the country of birth and citizenship, which could not be supplemented, concerned to a great extent homeless persons.

33. Presenting data on the overall socio-demographic characteristics of all emigrants turned out to be a significant obstacle when compiling the results, due to different scopes of information on particular emigrant groups. The group of emigrants for whom full information was successfully collected from all sources, comprised approximately 18 per cent of all emigrants staying abroad for more than 3 months. Similar problems were

[4] An exemplary interpretation of the precision indicator for a global value – estimated on the basis of the sample survey of the number of immigrants with non-Polish citizenship, staying in Poland temporarily above 3 months. The CV indicator = 2.11% means that the actualvalue of the parameter equals 30492 ± 1261. The CV indicator can also be used to determine the confidence interval with a certain probability (i.e. confidence level, for example of 95%) the actual value of the parameter estimated is covered. For example, for a 95% confidence level, the limits of such a range can be expressed as: $\hat{Y} \pm 1{,}96 \cdot \hat{Y} \cdot CV/100$. If the estimated number equalled 30492, and the precision indicator for this characteristic amounted to CV=2.11%, then by defining the confidence interval limits we can state with a 0.95 confidence that the value interval between 29231 and 31753 encompassed the real number of such persons

encountered in the case of immigrants, because – as previously mentioned – only basic information was collected concerning persons staying in collective accommodation places.

34. The immigration data analysis indicates a substantial downward bias. With immigration being the subject of the 2002 census and other surveys, the census failed to include all foreigners temporarily staying in Poland. It actually succeeded in collecting data only on the immigrants registered for temporary stay. Persons staying in Poland with an expired permit or who stay in rented dwellings without registering their stay may avoid statistical surveys. That makes it difficult to estimate their number. Only few immigrants participated in the full online survey. This might have stemmed from too weak popularisation of the census among immigrants, and too weak highlighting that all persons staying in Poland were subject to the census, not only Polish citizens.

35. It should be underlined that the number of foreigners with the right to a permanent stay in Poland (included in the Poland's population number) was estimated correctly. Linguistic barriers are an important issue, which can prevent enumerators from reaching effectively immigrants, and especially foreigners. It is also worth noting that the sample survey form included approximately 100 questions, some of which required extensive clarifications and comments. The understanding of questions and giving a correct answer required at least a good command of Polish language. An English form would be the only alternative. In the next census round it will be necessary to consider translating the forms into other languages.

36. Conducting the survey two-way – using both registers and sample surveys – especially with respect to emigration – made it possible to assess the extent to which registers reflect the actual scale of migration. The NSP 2011 was an opportunity to familiarize statisticians with the content and quality of administrative sources available in Poland. The preparation and conduct of the census and compilation of its results provided invaluable experience in combining data from different sources, as well as in dealing with certain limitations on data use. This experience will surely be used to improve the future migration surveys, both within and outside censuses.

37. The results of the census, in respect of international migration, made it possible to update information on the conditions and structure of migration stocks, which comprise the basis for compiling the estimates of the Polish residents staying temporarily abroad by destination countries for migrants in post-census years. It should also be noted that the aforementioned estimates, which have been compiled since 2006, are one of the key elements of the Polish international migration surveys system.

Annex

Selected data on migration from the National Census of Population and Housing 2011

Table 1
Population by sex and country of birth

Country of birth	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**38511824**	**18643870**	**19867954**
Born in Poland	**37820761**	**18356111**	**19464650**
Born abroad	**674866**	**277718**	**397147**
of which:			
Ukraine	227426	82400	145026
Germany	84059	37478	46581
Belarus	83609	30793	52816
Lithuania	55573	19993	35581
Russia	41210	13868	27342
United Kongdom	38037	19929	18108
France	28734	12081	16653
United States	15048	7434	7614
Italy	10935	5931	5005
Ireland	8364	4250	4114
Belgium	5747	2944	2803
Spain	5308	2725	2582
Kazakhstan	5072	2296	2776
Czech Republic	4966	2257	2709
Austria	4179	2040	2139
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3813	1506	2307
Greece	3410	1866	1544
Canada	3249	1736	1513
Vietnam	3076	1831	1245
Netherlands	2853	1720	1132
Romania	2734	1130	1604
Armenia	2322	1436	887
Bulgaria	1908	1085	823
Latvia	1709	654	1055
Norway	1676	800	877
Hungary	1481	690	791
Sweden	1442	844	598
Slovakia	1424	622	802
Switzerland	1117	600	517
Serbia	1024	614	410
Australia	1001	580	422
Place of birth unknown	**16198**	**10057**	**6157**

Table 1 a
Precision indicators - population by sex and country of birth

Country of birth	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Born in Poland	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.04**
Born abroad	**0.31**	**0.46**	**0.38**
of which:			
Ukraine	0.52	0.81	0.61
Germany	0..	1.24	1.09
Belarus	0.86	1.35	1.04
Lithuania	1.06	1.71	1.30
Russia	1.23	1.98	1.46
United Kongdom	1.26	1.69	1.73
France	1.50	2.27	1.88
United States	2.39	3.12	3.04
Italy	2.43	3.22	3.36
Ireland	2.59	3.51	3.55
Belgium	3.20	4.04	4.50
Spain	3.58	4.84	4.62
Kazakhstan	5.20	6.26	5.73
Czech Republic	3.68	5.41	4.68
Austria	4.11	5.70	5.42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.51	5.27	3.90
Greece	4.27	5.57	5.84
Canada	5.74	7.23	8.12
Vietnam	9.22	9.14	11.29
Netherlands	4.88	5.81	6.94
Romania	9.22	8.21	12.31
Armenia	6.86	7.57	9.86
Bulgaria	6.82	8.54	10.03
Latvia	6.58	9.23	8.06
Norway	6.24	8.96	7.73
Hungary	8.37	10.91	11.03
Sweden	6.87	8.72	10.11
Slovakia	7.19	10.70	8.32
Switzerland	8.76	10.98	12.85
Serbia	7.98	9.96	11.80
Australia	9.28	11.65	13.19
Place of birth unknown	**1.42**	**1.60**	**2.45**

Table 2
Population by sex and country of citizenship

Country of citizenship	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**38511824**	**18643870**	**19867954**
Polish citizenship	**38445564**	**18607337**	**19838227**
Polish only	**36187964**	**17505874**	**18682090**
Polish and another	**327452**	**170042**	**157410**
of which:			
Germany	239244	127883	111361
United States	29450	14281	15169
Canada	8895	4610	4286
France	6229	3062	3166
Italy	6021	2090	3931
United Kingdom	4639	2098	2541
Australia	3427	1689	1738
Ukraine	2237	724	1514
Belarus	1874	729	1145
Netherlands	1866	764	1102
Russia	1717	629	1088
Belgium	1595	763	832
Sweden	1525	680	845
Ireland	1133	596	536
Spain	1122	630	492
Greece	1059	495	564
Austria	1038	443	596
Undetermined number of citizenships	**1930148**	**931421**	**998727**
Non-Polish citizenship	**55436**	**28726**	**26710**
of which:			
Ukraine	13408	3974	9434
Germany	5164	3351	1813
Russia	4202	1262	2940
Belarus	3842	1314	2528
Vietnam	2631	1663	968
Armenia	1780	1120	660
United Kingdom	1543	1159	384
Italy	1448	1160	288
United States	1334	734	600
France	1200	850	350
Bulgaria	1058	700	358
China	1002	513	489
Czech Republic	889	460	429
Lithuania	862	274	588
Netherlands	843	633	210
Stateless	**2020**	**1162**	**858**
Unknown citizenship	**8805**	**6645**	**2160**

Table 2 a
Precision indicators - population by sex and country of citizenship

Country of citizenship	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Polish citizenship	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.03**
Polish only	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.04**
Polish and another	**0.53**	**0.62**	**0.65**
of which:			
Germany	0.59	0.67	0.72
United States	1.92	2.41	2.32
Canada	3.87	4.60	4.92
France	4.84	5.92	5.77
Italy	3.83	5.91	4.37
United Kingdom	4.85	6.46	6.00
Australia	7.34	9.16	8.35
Ukraine	5.67	9.62	6.52
Belarus	8.28	11.41	9.02
Netherlands	7.52	10.45	8.53
Russia	7.92	11.24	9.26
Belgium	7.43	9.45	9.24
Sweden	8.50	10.79	9.98
Ireland	7.68	9.91	11.04
Spain	9.73	12.81	11.97
Greece	9.11	12.16	11.37
Austria	10.11	14.75	12.17
Undetermined number of citizenships	**0.21**	**0.25**	**0.25**
Non-Polish citizenship	**1.55**	**1.82**	**1.99**
of which:			
Ukraine	2.82	4.60	2.96
Germany	4.15	4.50	6.49
Russia	5.24	8.37	5.55
Belarus	5.17	7.91	5.77
Vietnam	10.30	9.95	13.44
Armenia	8.34	8.84	11.43
United Kingdom	8.22	9.03	16.41
Italy	7.61	8.50	15.37
United States	9.64	11.66	12.49
France	10.46	10.83	18.52
Bulgaria	9.63	10.88	14.44
China	14.14	14.85	16.42
Czech Republic	11.65	13.77	15.27
Lithuania	10.77	16.85	12.36
Netherlands	11.00	11.21	20.96
Stateless	**7.86**	**9.28**	**13.05**
Unknown citizenship	**1.73**	**1.58**	**4.31**

Table 3
Persons staying abroad temporarily above 3 months by sex and age

Age at census	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**2017501**	**986680**	**1030820**
0-4 years	86768	44944	41824
5-9	74602	38051	36551
10-14	64968	33189	31778
15-19	64791	31940	32851
20-24	179812	79355	100457
25-29	382848	175830	207018
30-34	343362	170992	172370
35-39	221599	112939	108659
40-44	152328	77709	74619
45-49	134269	70053	64215
50-54	122987	63720	59267
55-59	87148	43961	43187
60-64	44893	21720	23173
65-69	18330	8316	10014
70-74	14430	5918	8512
75-79	10641	3976	6665
80 years and more	13726	4066	9660

Table 3 a
Precision indicators - persons staying abroad temporarily above 3 months

Age at census	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**0.21**	**0.25**	**0.25**
0-4 years	0.73	1.01	1.02
5-9	0.81	1.12	1.12
10-14	0.86	1.17	1.21
15-19	0.89	1.25	1.21
20-24	0.48	0.73	0.64
25-29	0.32	0.49	0.44
30-34	0.35	0.51	0.50
35-39	0.45	0.64	0.64
40-44	0.56	0.77	0.78
45-49	0.61	0.82	0.85
50-54	0.66	0.89	0.90
55-59	0.81	1.11	1.08
60-64	1.13	1.58	1.49
65-69	1.77	2.56	2.24
70-74	1.96	2.87	2.45
75-79	2.34	3.76	2.78
80 years and more	2.06	3.83	2.27

Table 4
Immigrants staying in Poland temporarily above 3 months by sex and country of previous residence

Country of previous residence	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**40097**	**21936**	**18161**
Europe	**29988**	**15582**	**14406**
EU countries	**15691**	**9456**	**6235**
of which:			
Germany	4785	2821	1963
United Kingdom	2548	1549	999
Bulgaria	1105	586	519
Italy	1033	709	323
non-EU countries	**14297**	**6126**	**8171**
of which:			
Ukraine	8492	3223	5269
Belarus	2304	998	1306
Russia	1571	686	885
Asia	**6076**	**3800**	**2276**
of which:			
China	1301	806	496
Vietnam	1072	733	339
North and Central America	**2258**	**1252**	**1005**
of which:			
United States	1807	970	837
South America	**228**	**107**	**121**
Africa	**1390**	**1101**	**289**
Australia and Oceania	**157**	**93**	**64**

Table 4 a
Precision indicators - immigrants staying in Poland temporarily above 3 months by sex and country of previous residence

Country of previous residence	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**1.83**	**2.14**	**2.38**
Europe	**2.05**	**2.39**	**2.67**
EU countries	**2.62**	**2.93**	**3.80**
of which:			
Germany	4.14	4.78	6.03
United Kingdom	6.11	7.01	9.60
Bulgaria	12.49	12.39	14.68
Italy	8.87	10.39	13.66
non-EU countries	**3.17**	**4.03**	**3.69**
of which:			
Ukraine	3.98	5.07	4.57
Belarus	6.59	10.24	7.30
Russia	11.23	14.49	11.56
Asia	**5.21**	**6.25**	**5.70**
of which:			
China	14.09	17.16	11.56
Vietnam	12.78	15.51	15.03
North and Central America	**7.80**	**8.70**	**11.81**
of which:			
United States	9.11	10.44	13.24
South America	**17.02**	**20.33**	**25.23**
Africa	**9.31**	**8.94**	**21.94**
Australia and Oceania	**31.28**	**34.27**	**43.80**

Table 5

Persons staying abroad temporarily above 3 months by countries (EU - several countries, non-EU - several countries) and sex

Country of stay	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**2017501**	**986681**	**1030820**
EUROPE	**1717555**	**844396**	**873159**
EU COUNTRIES	**1643687**	**803811**	**839876**
of which:			
United Kingdom	611712	312040	299672
Germany	435186	202949	232237
Ireland	128814	67305	61509
Netherlands	105847	57380	48467
Italy	92000	31147	60853
France	61491	29692	31799
Belgium	49284	24276	25008
Spain	43801	20612	23189
Sweden	34674	18098	16576
Austria	23767	12099	11668
Denmark	18973	10063	8910
Greece	16459	7147	9312
Czech Republic	6935	4015	2920
Cyprus	2862	1357	1505
Finland	2446	1456	990
Luxembourg	2355	1048	1307
Hungary	1523	601	922
Portugal	1518	554	964
Slovakia	1425	684	741
non-EU COUNTRIES	**73868**	**40585**	**33283**
of which:			
Norway	45678	26628	19050
Switzerland	11893	5369	6524
Island	6796	3490	3306
Ukraine	3383	1884	1499
Russia	1884	1148	736
Belarus	1201	679	522

Table 5 a

Precision indicators - persons staying abroad temporarily above 3 months by countries (EU- several countries, non-EU - several countries) and sex

Country of stay	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	**0.21**	**0.25**	**0.25**
EUROPE	**0.22**	**0.27**	**0.28**
EU COUNTRIES	**0.22**	**0.28**	**0.28**
of which:			
United Kingdom	0.36	0.45	0.47
Germany	0.41	0.52	0.51
Ireland	0.79	0.96	1.04
Netherlands	0.76	0.95	1.05
Italy	0.86	1.31	0.98
France	1.13	1.41	1.44
Belgium	1.26	1.58	1.55
Spain	1.33	1.69	1.64
Sweden	1.54	1.87	2.01
Austria	1.82	2.30	2.35
Denmark	2.02	2.41	2.74
Greece	2.14	2.75	2.62
Czech Republic	3.05	3.78	4.42
Cyprus	4.77	6.23	6.41
Finland	5.88	6.64	8.22
Luxembourg	5.95	7.72	7.77
Hungary	8.82	11.51	10.26
Portugal	6.62	9.89	8.25
Slovakia	6.19	8.42	8.65
non-EU COUNTRIES	**1.02**	**1.22**	**1.38**
of which:			
Norway	1.31	1.51	1.82
Switzerland	2.58	3.51	3.15
Island	3.31	3.92	4.27
Ukraine	4.27	5.46	5.92
Russia	6.76	7.37	10.18
Belarus	6.56	8.17	9.55